

[22nd July 1952]

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The matter was considered and for administrative reasons it was given up.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The Hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated that the policy of the Government is not to extend nationalization of motor transport outside Madras City. In view of the above general policy of the Government, will the Government also consider the question of abolishing nationalization of motor transport in the City and handing it over to private managements? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Notice.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Sir, in the statement, furnishing the amount of profit derived by Government by the City Bus Transport undertaking, placed on the Table of the House, the Government have stated that in 1948-49 they got a profit of Rs. 8,59,296, that in 1949-50 they got a profit of Rs. 1,47,602, and that in 1950-51 they got a profit of Rs. 4,21,937. May I know whether the Hon. Minister has gone into the question of the reasons for the fall in the profits derived by the Government, and whether the Hon. Minister has gone through the Three-Man Committee Report appointed by the previous Government, in this connexion? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ So far I am aware, the answer is simple. The buses were new in 1947 and therefore we got large profits in that year. In 1951, the buses became old and required lot of repairs. The spare parts were also costly. Therefore the expenditure went up in 1951. That is the only answer I can give. I have studied the report of the Three-Man Committee. If the hon. Member puts any specific question I will answer it.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ On a point of information, Sir, regarding the business of the House . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Hon. Leader of the House will state the programme of business to-morrow.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Will there be any non-official day during this sitting? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ When the programme of business is announced to-morrow, the hon. Member will be in a position to know whether there is a non-official day or not.”

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—cont.

(1) DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES—cont.

SRI P. S. RANGASWAMI NAIDU :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்த தொழில் இலாகா மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். கனம் தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தமது பிரசங்கத்தில் இந்த மான்யத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் பல விதமான பிரிவுகளைப்பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள்.

22nd July 1952] [Sri P. S. Rangaswami Naidu]

அதில் சர்க்கார் ஆதிக்கத்தின் கீழ் இருக்கும் ஸ்தாபனங்களைப் பற்றியும் அபாவது ஆந்திரா காகித உற்பத்தி தொழிற்சாலைப்பைப் பற்றியும் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களைப் பற்றியும் இன்னும் பல விஷயங்களைப் பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தையும் பாரக்கும் போது கொள்கை அளவில் ஏதோ ஒரு நல்லெண்ணத்தைக் காட்டுவதாக இருந்தாலும்கூட அதில் ஒழுங்கான முறையில் கணிசமான அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்குப் போதுமான நிலை திட்டங்களை எடுத்துநடத்தாக தெரியவில்லை. உதாரணமாக இரும்பு, பழுப்பு நிலக்கரி, மைக்கா போன்ற உலோகங்களில் சர்க்கார் எந்தத் துறையில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யப் போகிறார்கள் என்பதும் தெளிவாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வரக்கூடிய வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைப் பார்த்தால் வருவிற்கும் செலவிற்கும் கிட்டத்தட்ட சரியாக செலவாகி வருவதோடு செலவு கூட ஒரு பங்கு அதிகமாக இருப்பதையே பாரக்கிறோம். இம்மாதிரி பூமியின் கீழ் புதைந்து கிடக்கும் மூலப்பொருள்களை எடுத்து, நாட்டை செழுப்பான முறைக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு சர்க்கார் பல லட்சக்கணக்கான, கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை செலவு செய்ய தேவையாக இருக்கலாம். ஒரு ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரிலுள்ள வரவு செலவை மட்டும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு சாத்தியமாக இருக்கும் திட்டங்களை யெல்லாம் எடுத்து நடத்தலாம். எதற்கு எடுத்தாலும் நிதி நிலைமை சரியாக இல்லை. நிதி செளகரியங்கள் போதாது என்று சொல்லி விடலாம். ஆனால், இந்த நிதிநிலைமைக்கான வசதிகளை சர்க்கார் எப்பொழுதுதான் செய்யப்போகிறதோ என்பது தெரியாத விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரிலிருந்து இந்திய சர்க்காருக்குப் போகக் கூடிய நிதியிலிருந்து ஒரு பகுதியை ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் பெற்று இம்மாதிரியான பெரிய திட்டங்களை இந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் எடுத்து நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும்; அல்லது பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு மத்தியில் பணத்தை எழுப்பியோ, அல்லது செல்வம் படைத்தவர்களிடமிருந்து பணத்தைக் கடனாக வாங்கியோ இந்த மாதிரியான திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நிறைவேற்றலாம். ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் இம்மாதிரி நிதி இல்லை என்று சொல்லாமல் இவைகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அவ்விதம் செய்யாமல் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் நிதி இல்லை என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டே போய் பேசாமல் இருந்தால் பூமியில் புதைந்து கிடக்கும் இரும்பு, பழுப்பு நிலக்கரி, மைக்கா முதலிய பெரிய மூலப்பொருள்கள் இருந்தும் அவைகளை எடுத்து வேலை செய்ய சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லாமல் போகலாம்.

“கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தார்கள். சென்ற யுத்தத்திற்குப் பிறகு இந்தநாட்டில் மிகவும் கஷ்டத்திற்கு ஆளான ஒரு ஜாதியார் என்று கேட்டால் இந்த கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள்தான் என்பதைத் தயக்கம் இல்லாமல் சொல்லலாம். அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் அவர்களுக்கு நூல் கிடைத்தால் கூலி கிடைக்காமலிருக்கிறது, கூலி கிடைத்தால் நூல் கிடைக்காமலிருக்கிறது. சென்ற 20 வருஷ காலமாக இந்த கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் பிரச்சனை பெரிய பிரச்சனையாக இருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பிரச்சனையை இவ்வளவு லகுவாக உடனடியாக தீர்க்கமுடியாது என்பது வாஸ்தவம்தான். இருந்தாலும் நேற்று தினம் கூட கனம் முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட மாதிரி நம்முடைய தேவைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய வேஷ்டிகள், துண்டுகள், புடவைகள் சேலைகள் போன்ற சரக்குகளை மில்களில் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடாது என்பதை மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் இந்த சர்க்கார் கலந்து ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் இந்த பிரச்சனையை தீர்ப்பதற்கு ஒரு உபகாரமாக இருக்கும். மற்றும், இன்றைய தினம் ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கின்ற கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களின் மூலம் இந்த கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் பிரச்சனையை ஒருவாறு சமாளிக்க முடியும். இன்றையதினம் ராஜ்யத்தில் போதுமானதாக சிறிதளவு பரிகாரம் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் அவ்வளவு செளகரியம் கொடுக்கக் கூடியதாக இல்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய போதுமான ஸ்தாபனங்களை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். அந்த மாதிரியான கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். இதற்கு ஒரு யோசனையை சர்க்காருக்கு நான் கூறிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். உணவு கட்டுப்பாடு காலத்தில் மத்திய கூட்டுறவு பண்டகசாலைகள் பல

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ஜில்லாக்களில் நடைபெற்று வந்தன. அந்தக் கூட்டுறவு சாலைகள் எல்லாம் இந்த உணவு கட்டுப்பாடு ரத்தான பிறகு மூடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன அவைகளை நடத்திய வியாபாரிகளிடம் நிதி முயற்சிக் கிடக்கின்றன. அவர்களிடம் இன்றைய தினம் குறைந்தது 50 லட்சம், ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் நிதி முயற்சிக் கிடக்கின்றன. அதை உபயோகித்து இந்தக் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கும்பொருட்டு ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“There is too much noise in the Assembly.”

SRI P. S. RANGASWAMI NAIDU:—“அது மட்டுமல்ல, இந்த மூல தனத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கூட்டுறவு முறையில் ஸ்தாபனங்களை இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஸ்தாபிக்கமுடியும். இதைச் செய்தால் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு ஓரளவு நிவாரணம் கொடுப்பதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.”

“மூன்றாவதாக, கதர் அபிவிருத்திக்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் மறுபடியும் ஆதரவு கொடுக்க முன்வந்ததை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். எனக்கு முன்னால் பேசிய சில நண்பர்கள் கதரைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது, “அது அனாவசியமானது, அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகப் பணம் விரயமாகின்றது” என்று குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஆனால், இன்றையதினம் சர்க்காரின் கீழ் நடைபெற்று வரும் கதர் இலாகாவின் மூலம் 46 ஆயிரம் சொசைம் நூற்போர் பதிவு செய்யப் பட்டிருக்கிறார்களென்றால், வாஸ்தவத்தில் அது கதர் சரித்திரத்திலேயே ஒரு கணிசமான முன்னேற்றமாகும். ஆகவே, கதர் அபிவிருத்தியை சர்க்காரே ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு நடத்த முன்வந்திருப்பது நன்மையளிக்கக் கூடிய விஷயமாகும். ஆனால், கதருக்குச் சாயம் அச்சு போடுவதற்குப் போதுமான வசதிகள் கதர் இலாகாவில் கிடையாது. திருப்பூர் சர்க்கா சங்க ஆதரவில் நடைபெற்றுவந்த சாய அச்சு இலாகாவை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்ற யோசனையை சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

* SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—“அத்யக்ஷ, நேன் ఈ కొత్త రీకూనాన్సి

11-40
a.m.

లక్షయను మార్చాడును. ప్రస్తుతము ప్రభుత్వము మొత్తము బడ్జెటులో 65 కోట్లు ఖర్చుపెడుచూ, ఈ ఖర్చుమొత్తము రెండు కోట్లు, మూడు లక్షలు మాత్రమే ఆదా సూటికి మూడు రూపాయలు మాత్రమే ఖర్చుపెడుతున్నారు. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉంది. ఆయితే ఒక క్రకృత ఈ ప్రభుత్వము, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము మరియు అధికారులూ ఉన్నటువంటి కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ వారంతా గత ఆయిదు, ఆరు సంవత్సరములనుండి మన దేశాన్ని పరిశామికంగా అభివృద్ధి పరచాలని ప్రచారము చేయడమే కాకుండా అనేక రకముల plans వేసు వచ్చారు. కాని ఈ బడ్జెటు విధానాన్ని బట్టి చూస్తే, వీరి ప్రచారము, వీరి plans అన్నీ కూడా కాగితాలమీద ఉంటున్న వేగని, అవరణకు లీసుకు రావడం లేదని చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. ఇప్పుడున్నటువంటి కొద్ది ఖర్చుమొత్తమునూడా, ఆదా రాజమండ్రీలో ఉన్నటువంటి పేదరు మిల్సు, గూడూరులో ఉన్నటువంటి సిరామిక్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ, మలబారులో ఉన్నటువంటి కేరళా లాండ్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ వగైరాలవల్ల లాభాలు వస్తున్నాయని మంత్రిగారు వారి ఉపన్యాసములూ స్పష్టం చేశారు. కాని ఈ రీతిగా ఒక క్రకృత ఈ ఖర్చుమొత్తము లాభాలు వస్తున్నాయంటే కూడ ప్రభుత్వము ఎందుకు గాను ఈ ఖర్చుమొత్తము ఎక్కువ చేసి అభివృద్ధిపరచడం లేదు అనేటువంటి విషయాన్ని ఆలోచించవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. మన దేశంలో ఖర్చుమొత్తం ఎంతటి అవకాశమున్నది అని చూచినట్లయితే, మన దేశంలో ముఖ్యంగా మదరాసు రాష్ట్రంలో అందులోను ఆంధ్ర దేశములో అనేక రకాల ఖనిజ సంపద ఉన్నదనేది స్పష్టమైన విషయమే. ఇండస్ట్రియల్ ప్లానింగు కమిటీవారు ఈ విషయాన్ని ఖరీదించి, మన రాష్ట్రంలో వివిధ కల్లాలలో ఏ రకమైనటువంటి ఖనిజములు దొరుకును

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వాటిని వివిధంగా అభివృద్ధి చేయవచ్చును అనే విషయాలను గురించి వారి రిపోర్టులో సూచించారు. 1948 వ సంవత్సరములోనే ఈ కమిటీవారు రిపోర్టు తయారుచేసి ఇచ్చినాగూడా—అసగా ఇప్పటికి వాలుగు సంవత్సరాలైనది—ఈనాటికి కూడ వీరి సూచనలు విని అమలుజరుపబడలేదు. కారణమేమిటో తెలియడం లేదు. కాని వీరు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానాలను బట్టి దూడై వీరయొక్క మూలసూత్రాలన్నీ లోపమున్నవని స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. ఎంతో ఖనిజ సంపదగల మన దేశంలో, ముఖ్యంగా మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో శరీశములు అభివృద్ధి కాకుండా ఉండడానికి కారణమేమి: వీటి అభివృద్ధికి విలంబమున్నదని అంగీంచినట్లయితే ఒక విషయము స్పష్టముగా తెలియుచున్నది. బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల పరిపాలన కాలంలో వారు మన దేశంలో ఏలాటి శరీశములు అభివృద్ధి కాకుండా అడ్డుకట్టెారు. కాని బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్య వాదుల పరిపాలన పోయి ఇప్పుడు మనకు స్వర్ణ స్వాతంత్ర్యము వచ్చిన ఈ రోజు లలో కూడ ఎందుకు శరీశములు అభివృద్ధి కావడం లేదు అంటే ఆ బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్య వాదులు ఇంకా మన దేశంలో ఉన్నందువలననే నని చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. ప్యేరీ అంతు కో మొదలైనటువంటి విదేశీ కంపెనీలు చిట్టివలన, సామర్లకోట, మకరాను, మధుర మొదలైన పెద్ద పట్టణాలలో స్థానం ఏర్పరచుకొని శరీశములను హస్తగతం చేసుకొని మన దేశంలో ఉన్నటువంటి ఈ సంపదలను, జాతీయ ఆదాయములను కొంత భాగాన్ని ప్రతి సంవత్సరము మన దేశంనుంచి తరలించుకొని పోతన్నారు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో మనయొక్క శరీశములు అభివృద్ధికావడానికి అడ్డుకము కలుగుచున్నది. మన దేశంలో పారిశ్రామికాభివృద్ధి కాకపోవడానికి మరొక కారణ మున్నది. దేశంలో ఎక్కడ చూచినప్పటికీనీ ఇప్పుడు slump విప్పడోదని మనము వింటున్నాము. ఒక ప్రక్కన ఈ slump కారణ గాధరలు పడిపోవడంచూచి. ఎంతో షిప్టున్నాముగాని మరోప్రక్కన విచారమిస్తున్నాము. ఎందుకనగా ప్రజలు వస్తువులను కొనకోవడానికి శక్తిలేకుండా ఉన్నారు. అనేక దుకాణాలలోనూ, అనేక కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలలోనూ చేనేత బట్టలు అమ్మడుపోక సరుకు మూలుగుచున్నది. అంటే ప్రజలకు ఈ బట్ట ఉపయోగం లేక కాదు, బట్టలు అవసరమే గాని వారికి కొనడానికి శక్తి లేక పోవడంవల్లనే బట్ట అంతా దుకాణాలలో మురుగుతున్నది. దీనికి మూలకారణం దేశంలో ముఖ్యంగా ఎక్కువ జనాభా అసగా నాటికి 80 మంది రైతాంగం మీద రైతాంగం అయినందువలననే నని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఆయా శరీశములలో తయారయ్యే సరుకుకు మార్కెట్ లభించడం లేదు. దీనికి ప్రధాన కారణం ఖాస్యాకు విధానం రద్దుచేసి ప్రజల కొనగోరు శక్తిని అభివృద్ధి చేయక పోవడమే. అన్ని దేశంలో ముఖ్యంగా యుద్ధ కాలంలో (Tanneries) పోళ్ళు శరీశములను పులులు రెండు వందలు వరకు ఉండేవి. వాటిలో 20 వేల వరకు కార్మికులు ప.చేస్తూ ఉండే వారు. కాని ఇప్పుడు ఈ పోళ్ళ శరీశములు మూలకడ్డాయి. అందువల్ల ఈ కార్మికులందరు నిరుద్యోగులై పోయారు. సరుకును విదేశాలకు ఎగుమతి చేసుకొనే ఫౌకర్యాలు లేకపోవడంవల్లా ఈ శరీశములు అభివృద్ధి కాకపోవడానికి ఒక కారణమని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. కనుక ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి ప్రభుత్వము సత్వర చర్య తీసుకోవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. తరువాత పౌండ్రీస్ విషయంలో ఇవి యుద్ధ కాలంలో 270 వరకు ఉండేవి. వీటిలో చాలావు 10 వేల మంది కార్మికులకు సరిపోయినంత సని దొరికేది. కాని ఈ పౌండ్రీస్ అన్ని ఈ రోజు మూల పడిపోయినాయి. ఒక్క బెజవాడలోనే 70 పావులుంటే ఇజన్సీ ఇప్పుడు సనిచేయడం లేదు ప్రస్తుతము నామమాత్రంగా ఉన్న వీటిలో సనిచేస్తున్న కార్మికులు మొదకంటే ఎక్కువ లేరు. ఎందుకనగా ఈ పౌండ్రీస్ యొక్క యజమానులు వాళ్ళకు విచ్చూటువంటి కోటాను కొంగ వ్యాపారం చేస్తున్నారు. వాళ్ళు తయారు చేసినటువంటి సరకు మార్కెట్ కు

[Sri M. Veerabhadram]

[22nd July 1952]

కొరకక పోవడం అనేది జరుగుతున్నది. తరువాత అదేమిటిగానే అలుమినియం ఫ్యాక్టరీ కూడ మూలపడుతున్నది. కనుక వీటన్నిటిని ప్రభుత్వము తీవ్రంగా ఆలోచించి తగిన చర్యలు తీసుకోవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. అంధ్ర దేశములోని ఈ పరిస్థితులన్నీ చూచినట్లయితే గత ఏ సంవత్సరాల ప్రభుత్వ కాలంలోగాని ఈ ప్రభుత్వ కాలంలోగాని ప్రభుత్వము అంధ్రదేశాన్ని సరిగ్గా తట్టి ప్రేమతో చూస్తున్నదిన్నట్లు గుర్తున్నది. అందులోను రాయలసీమను చాలా అన్యాయంగా చూస్తున్నారు. వివిషయంలో చూచినప్పుడేని ఇంగ్లెండులో ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయంలోగాని, ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ విషయంలోగాని, శక్తిశక్తుల అభివృద్ధి విషయంలోగాని, అన్ని విషయాలలోను రాయలసీమ పట్ల ప్రభుత్వము చాలా అన్యాయంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నదని చెప్పవలసి యున్నది. విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలు కూడ వెనుకబడిన జిల్లాలు. వీటి విషయంలో కూడ ప్రభుత్వము సరియైనట్లువంటి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవడం లేదు. కొన్ని చోట్ల కొన్నిచోట్ల ఫ్యాక్టరీలు కో ఆపరేటివ్ బేసిస్ మీద ప్రారంభించినప్పటికీ ఇవి ఉచార్లు యెటు ఉన్నాయో గమనించలేకపోయారు. మనజిల్లగాని—చేతులలో పడడం వల్ల వీలూస్తూ ఉన్నామని చూస్తూ తయారయింది. ఈ ఫ్యాక్టరీలు పడిపోయి న్నాయి. విశాఖ జిల్లాలో Metal and Timber Works ఉండినది. అది కూడా ఈ Co-operative department కిందనే దివాలా తీసి మూచినేయడం జరిగింది. ఈ Metal and Timber Works ను ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని పడిపోయినదని కోరుతున్నాను. అదే ప్రకారంగా విషయం గురించి రెయిల్వేలో పోయి ఫ్యాక్టరీ ఉన్నది. అది కూడా సగానూ పనిచేయలేక పడిపోయియున్నది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము దానికి తగిన అప్పు ఇచ్చిగాని, లేక దానిని స్వాధీనము చేసుకొనిగాని దానిని పడి పించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇదేమిటిగానే కలింగపట్నం, భీమునిపట్నం, కాకి నాడ మొదలైన ప్రదేశాల్లో ఉన్నటువంటి మెడరు పోర్టులను ప్రభుత్వము కోసా వ్యాపారాన్ని అభివృద్ధిపరచడంవల్ల ప్రభుత్వము తగినటువంటి చర్య తీసుకోవలే నని కోరుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలకు సంబంధించిన వరకు ఈ జిల్లాలో అనేక రక మెడలువంటి ఖనిజములు దొరుకుతున్నవి. ముఖ్యంగా దీపురుపల్లె తాలూకాలో manganese దొరుకుచున్నది. ఈ manganese ఆరేఖను తం ఆమిరికాకు export చేయడం జరుగుతున్నది. సందూరు మాన్సిన్ export contract 1953 వ సం॥ డిసెంబరు వరకు ఉంటుందని తెలుస్తున్నది. తాకు ఇతర ఖనిజ సమద ఉన్నప్పటికీ దీని అభివృద్ధికి ప్రభుత్వము వివిధ చర్య తీసుకోక పోవడం చాలా విచార కరంగా ఉంది. మా దేశంలో ఉన్న ఈ manganese దీపురుపల్లెనంది విశాఖపట్నం పోర్టు ద్వారాను, మరికొంత మద్రాసు పోర్టు ద్వారాను ముఖ్యంగా ఆమెరికాకు, ఇతర దేశాలకు ఎగుమతిచేయడం జరుగుతున్నది. కనుక ఈ ఎగుమతికి శక్తి, ఈ ఖనిజ సమదకు ఆయా ప్రాంతాలలోనే తో సమీపంలో సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసి కొన్ని ఫ్యాక్టరీలు నిర్మించడానికి సావకాశమున్నది గనుక ప్రభుత్వము దీనికి పూనుకోవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భంలో దుడుమ ప్రాజెక్టును గురించి చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము ఈ దుడుమ ప్రాజెక్టును slow down చేసింది పని త్వరగా పూర్తి చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. దీనివల్ల వచ్చే electricity ద్వారా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో అనేక రకాల కొత్తకొత్త ఫ్యాక్టరీలు నిర్మించడానికి అవకాశ ముంటుంది. దీనియందు ప్రభుత్వం సరియైన శ్రద్ధ చూపడం లేదు. ఆఖరుకు 1953 వ సంవత్సరములో కూడ దీనిని ప్రభుత్వము పూర్తిచేస్తుందో లేదో అనే అనుమానమున్నది. కనుక 1953 వ సంవత్సరములోనైనా ఈ దుడుమ ప్రాజెక్టును పూర్తిచేసి దీనివల్ల వచ్చే electricity ద్వారా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాను పారిశ్రామికంగా అభివృద్ధిపరచవలసినది కోరుతున్నాను. విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

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* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand. One British economist has observed that the Indian Budget is a gamble. It is not independent by itself like the budgets of the other countries of the world. It depends upon seasonal conditions. When there is good rainfall, the Budget is balanced. Last year, we had famine conditions in Rayalaseema and that has very adversely affected our present Budget. This year also, the south-west monsoon seems to be very disappointing in Rayalaseema. We have seen the statement issued by the Collector of Kurnool that the monsoon has failed very badly in the Kurnool district. The position is similar in Bellary and Chittoor. I am afraid that this Budget which we are discussing to-day, has to be changed due to unexpected adverse seasonal conditions in Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema seems to be a drag on the revenues of the Madras State. 11-50 a.m.

“ The handloom industry in our State is a very ancient one handed over to us by our ancestors. The British did not do anything, and even the Congress Government have not done anything to improve the industry. For the first time in Madras State, the industry is faced with very adverse conditions. It may be divided into several categories like the manufacture of panchas, and manufacture of sarees, etc. I consider the manufacture of sarees is practically the monopoly of the handloom industry. Since it is the biggest industry, it deserves our sympathetic consideration. Dr. J. C. Kumarappa said in one of his speeches that the cottage industries in Japan have been making rapid progress because the people there are patriotic enough to purchase the goods manufactured by cottage industries. That national spirit prevalent in Japan is lacking in India as we are not purchasing handloom products to an appreciable extent. That is why our handloom industry is not making any progress. For the development of the saree industry, the Hon. Chief Minister said in his speech at the Saidapet meeting that it needs protection from the competition of the mill industry. Provision of technical assistance by the State to develop and improve the saree manufacture is very essential, and the Government have not taken any interest so far in this direction. I come from the Bellary district, Sir, where a large number of weavers are manufacturing silk sarees. Even Benares silk sarees are manufactured in Rayadurg. There is a power mill in Rayadurg with 50 looms where silk shirting and coating cloth are manufactured. Technical assistance is very essential to improve the handloom industry. After cinemas have become popular, fashions have been changing very quickly. Therefore, it is essential to appoint a Marketing Officer to study the up-to-date fashions and several designers to prepare designs for sarees, etc., to suit the taste and temperament of consignors. I reiterate that technical assistance to the industry has not been provided so far in this respect. There must be standardization of production so far as the saree is concerned. I understand that saree industry has made good progress in Coimbatore, Madurai, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool. I am told that Coimbatore sarees find a market in Calcutta. Colour institutions must be established and the fastness of the colour must be guaranteed by the State to the consumer. The Government

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must help by establishing colour institutions and by making available to the handloom industry the services of technicians and designers to enable it to improve and compete with large-scale industry. In Rayadrug there is one factory by the name of Jayanti Fabrics. It has got 50 power looms and is able to compete very successfully with large-scale industry. Hence, electricity is essential to improve rural industries. In Japan, electricity is used extensively for the development of rural industries. I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to expedite the supply of electric power so that the handloom industry, which is now languishing, may stand firm and be in a position to compete with large-scale industry.

“ In Bellary, we have got iron ore, manganese, cotton industry and sugar industry. There is scope for the development of sugar industry. I think we can open two or more sugar factories there to supply sugar for the Madras State. There is also the cumby and the carpet-weaving industries. The Government have been pleased to open a cumby mill at Bellary. Carpet-weaving as a cottage industry has to be improved. In Rayalaseema the installation of electric power has been making very rapid progress. We want technical personnel to meet the demand. The Government have spent Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of buildings for the Rayalaseema Polytechnic at Bellary. Though the institution has been built at such a huge cost, the instructions that are given are too poor regarding Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, etc. Courses in Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering should be introduced there at an early date as the personnel trained in these courses is very essential for the economic development of Rayalaseema.

“ Rayalaseema stands first in Madras State so far as minerals are concerned. There is iron ore, manganese, red oxide, white oxide and yellow oxide. White paint is available in Rayalacheruvu and yellow paint is manufactured at Bonthalacheruvu. The Madras Government should employ a large number of geologists to make an extensive survey and find out the possibility of establishing an iron and steel industry, particularly in Sandur. In 1949, two experts were sent to Sandur. They declared that there is 70 per cent of iron in the iron ore, and recommended the starting of an iron and steel industry there. With the construction of the Tungabhadra Dam, opportunities have been made available for the production of 30,000 k.w. of electric power and more, and the prospect of starting the industry now is much brighter in 1952 than what it was in 1949.”

12
noon

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will try to confine myself to a few items in this Demand, viz., khadi and cottage industries. There is a feeling in the mind of the Government that by cottage industries we always mean only toy manufacture, bangle-making, coir matting, pot-making, glass beads manufacture and similar small industries. But if we really want to make headway, the scope and content of the term ‘cottage industry’ must be expanded. Cottage industries do not always mean those very same things which existed here long long ago in

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the days of Mohenjo Daro and we cannot always take pride in the beauty of the pot-making or the glass-bangles industry. On the other hand, as I said, we must increase the scope and content of the term 'cottage industry'. Cottage industry really should be small-scale industry run on the most modern lines. Then only the expression 'cottage industry' will have some meaning and purpose.

"Sir, at the time when India was fighting for Independence, we had to look back to the past generally because the present pride is always rooted in the achievements of the past. We certainly found that the villagers had several occupations and that they developed a kind of skill which was the marvel of the entire world. Therefore, we based our theories upon those cottage industries. The spirit behind this was the spirit of decentralization, to help the villages to grow up into good, self-sufficient units. But this was not understood by the departments for they had been brought up in a different tradition. They understood industry only as large-scale industry run with machinery purchased from the West and which was designed only to suit cut-throat competition. If machinery was designed in Germany, it was designed to capture the world markets. If it was designed in New York, it was equally designed to capture the world markets. Whenever we wanted to imitate the Westerners, we also used to plan and design our industrial schemes on the Western lines, with the result that the idea of decentralization of the industry and the spreading of the prosperity to the villages had been lost sight of. That is why some emphasis is now being laid from time to time on cottage industries and even great planners like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are saying that they are not against cottage industries or small-scale industries and that, in fact, we must find a reconciliation between the large-scale industry and small-scale industry. Now let us equate, therefore, this small-scale industry with the cottage industry which we have. Let us become modern. Sir, simply because Gandhiji said that we must have khadi—and I am a believer in khadi—it does not mean for centuries together and for millenniums together we should have the same kind of charka. In fact, if one studies the development of the charka and the part played by Gandhiji in the development of the charka, one will find that Gandhiji was not content with having an old-time charka. Every year he was calling for improvements to the charka. What was the idea behind it? It is this. Although it is an instrument to be handled by a single person so that a man will not have scope for exploiting others, still the instrument must be perfected. The charka of the olden days cannot give more than 300 yards per hour. It is our duty, therefore, to find ways and means of improving its speed so that we can get more yarn out of it. So, we must take only the principle behind what Gandhiji said. Gandhiji never said that manual power is equal in all persons. It may be that some people have got more skill and they get more yarn out of the charka. It may be some charkas are more efficient and, therefore, those persons may get more yarn out of them. If efficiency is the test of a single charka, we must also find if there is any possibility of improving its speed by modernization. We should encourage the devising of charkas with single spindle or two or three spindles which are

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run by electricity. I am not merely dreaming. In fact, the same charka which I used to ply was connected by one of the workers of the All-India Spinners Association at Anakapalle to the motor of an ordinary table fan and thereby he could get results which were astounding. He could get not 300 yards per hour but about 1,000 yards. But, unfortunately that poor worker died. He belonged to a place in Telugu Desa and he could not get recognition for his work. Apart from the question of recognition, we could not take advantage of the mechanical skill of that gentleman. But still it is a lesson to us that we can improve the charka and make it an electrically-driven one. After all, what is a textile mill? A textile mill is an assemblage of spindles. If we can design a machinery with 12,000 spindles, we can also design a small machinery with one, two, three or four spindles, which will be within the reach of the ordinary middle-class men. In that case, the yarn shortage in this country will be completely wiped out. Not only that, in its wake, it will solve so many other problems of large-scale industry and disputes between capital and labour. It is an item which our mechanical engineers and electrical engineers might take upon themselves to examine. In that way, we must increase the scope and content of the term 'cottage industry'. I have given charka just as an instance. Other industries also might follow suit.

"Now, our Industries Department is content with thinking out plans of only large-scale industries. It has not given any fillip to or taken any initiative in the inventing of new machinery or designing of any small-scale machinery. I think it is the duty of the Industries Department to open a separate department with that view. For example, the film industry has come to stay. Like coffee and tea which we may not like, films, though we may not like them, have come to stay. We have got the necessary machinery and I know that with a little effort we can manufacture all the films that we want and all the parts of the machinery that we want except the lenses. Why does not the Industries Department think of taking it up?

"As has been said, electricity is our god-father, friend, guide and philosopher. If, with electricity, so much of machinery could be constructed in Western parts on a large scale, why is it not possible for our engineers of the Industries Department to devise small-scale machinery to suit our needs? Take, for example, the ordinary washing of clothes. In the rainy season if our friends happen to go through the City, they will find that a good number of washermen are washing the clothes in water which is mixed up with drainage water. In all the low-level areas it is done. Even in this City in the year 1952, it is done. It is because efficient arrangements have not been made for water-supply, and modern equipment for washing has not been designed to suit our needs. It is not always possible and I am not suggesting that all electrical washing machinery must be imported wholesale, but it is up to us to follow the principle. Is it not possible for the Industries Department, for example, to construct community washing houses where the washing machine is run by electricity so that about 2,000 to

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3,000 clothes can be washed in an electrically operated washing tubs provided with rollers, almost within ten minutes or so and then handed over to the washermen? It will help us to have clean washing and the 'dhobi itch' will be a thing of the past, if we adopt that method. In the mufassal also washermen wash our clothes by the railway line. We think that our clothes are very clean but it is in dirty water that they are washed. Still we are wearing them. Will it not be possible for the Industries Department to follow the principles of the mechanized and electrically managed civilisation of the West and then design for ourselves small-scale machinery for our industries? My plea, therefore, is that we must build, upon what we know from the West, our own economy.

"Then, Sir, I find from the Budget that the Government are spending a sum of nearly Rs. 43 lakhs on a hydrogenation factory. I do not know why, when there was so much of dispute and discussion over the efficacy or the effects, good and bad, of these factories, the Government should take upon themselves the running of the hydrogenation factory. In fact, there was adequate private enterprise. I think, seven or eight factories were opened and there were several protests and still these factories were given a lot of State aid. Still why should the Government take upon themselves the running of the hydrogenation factory?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“It is a continuation of what has been done already and not a new thing.” 12-10 p.m.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“It may be so, Sir. This Government, of course, follow some of the principles of Wardha. In this particular case, if Wardha is against a hydrogenation factory, it is high time the Government have the question considered afresh and they can certainly stop further expenditure on the factory. The expenditure incurred on this factory till now is not very much under this head—just a lakh or so. If the Government drop this item altogether, they will not incur any great loss, as they have budgeted for Rs. 43 lakhs and have not incurred much expenditure.

“Now, coming to khadi, I wish to make an earnest plea with the Government that they must either believe in khadi or must disbelieve in it. There is no point in spending Rs. 43 lakhs and getting a return of only Rs. 30 lakhs. I am not looking to the profit side. What I wish to emphasize is this. We have been on khadi for years and years and yet we have not improved the quality. We cannot always depend upon the patriotism of the people for our khadi. I personally like khadi because it gives a direct subvention to the poor man. People must be able to take to khadi as a profitable occupation. Merely by giving subsidies and at the same time imposing restrictions on its free production or sale, you cannot improve khadi. If the quality of khadi is improved, it will certainly recommend itself to others. But I am sorry to say that I am ashamed of the quality of khadi that is produced in India after 30 years of its introduction in this country. We find that it is costly also and that is the complaint we hear. To-day, I am obliged to buy khadi from the Government stores,

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which is the same in quality as the khadi that was produced in 1922 and 1923. Besides, the All-India Spinners' Association also lay down some conditions, resulting in the killing of khadi. If you think that khadi is to be killed, please do it without wasting public funds in the manner in which you have been doing hitherto. On the other hand, if you have belief in the potency of khadi, as I have, and if you are convinced that it is a direct subvention by those who can afford to the poor people of this country, then you must open your eyes and take immediate steps to improve the quality of khadi so that everybody in India, friend or foe, will be induced to go in for khadi. Now, people are complaining against khadi and its quality and rightly too. We consider khadi as the instrument by which we were able to win our Independence, and as an instrument which forged a united nation in this country. Naturally, we are greatly pained to hear such criticisms against khadi. The previous Government, I know, had a step-motherly affection for khadi. They did not, in fact, kill it, but they did not allow it to live either. That is why we see that though a large amount had been spent on this item, the return was very poor. As I said already, the quality of the present-day khadi is the same as the one produced in 1924 and there is no improvement whatsoever. I, therefore, submit that those who are in charge of the khadi development scheme must concentrate their attention on the improvement side. They should take pains to see that they produce best quality khadi. They should not rest content with the quantity that they produce, but should also concentrate on the quality. Unless the quality is improved, it would not be economical and it would be wrong to waste public funds by providing subventions like this. If it is not possible to improve the quality, then the Government would do well to leave this thing to be taken over by private people. If this is done, the private people, bereft of all the irksome regulations of the Government and all the licensing orders and other instructions issued by the All-India Spinners' Association, will be able to produce khadi of a much better quality. As a matter of fact, the fine khadi produced at Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts would withstand competition anywhere. If there was anything which created difficulties for the production of khadi, superior khadi and khadi which will bring us reputation and which has brought India reputation in the last one century or so, it was the mismanagement of this khadi department and it was the intervention of the Government and the intervention of unknown officials of the All-India Spinners' Association. It is true that no one does it with malice. But let us face the facts. I therefore make an earnest appeal on behalf of those who still believe in khadi and the uplift of the poor man in this country, that this khadi must be improved in quality. About Rs. 40 lakhs or so has been spent. It does not matter. Why should we incur loss? That is what I am not able to understand. Certain figures are given in the book entitled 'Demands for Grants and Detailed Budget Estimates for the year 1952-53.' But no details are given there. I think those figures cannot be wrong, though they may require some explanation. For example, they have budgeted for Rs. 9 lakhs for the purchase of

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yarn. In the column 'Preliminary Account' the figure given for the same item, viz., cost of yarn is Rs. 21 lakhs and odd. How does the preliminary account show an increase of Rs. 12 lakhs against this item? Is it due to the increased cost or is it due to their having purchased so much with a view to cornering the market and having lost in the end? The House will certainly be interested to get an explanation from the Hon. Minister in the matter. Similarly, for the purchase of cotton they had budgeted Rs. 2,30,000, but the figure under 'Preliminary Account' shows Rs. 7,63,001. What is the reason for all these increases? After all, this is not a new nascent venture. This has been there for years and has helped the poor people to a very great extent. When private producers who have undertaken the production of khadi have not lost, it is almost understandable why the Government alone should be losing in this fashion. We are really unable to understand the reason for this deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs. This will definitely bring khadi into disrepute. Therefore, I make an appeal to the Government and to the department concerned to look into this matter. I know the department has some officers who seem to have an intense love for khadi, but this is not enough. The other departments of the Government and the Government machinery as a whole must allow those officers to have their own way. They have not complained to me and I am making this suggestion with a view to improving matters. There is this deficit, there is the quality of khadi which is very poor. This defect must be rectified. If they cannot rectify this defect and if the general set-up of the Government is against this improvement, then let the Government drop this scheme altogether and wait for better times when another Government which have belief in the Sarvodaya ideal may come forward to take it up. My only plea is that the Government should not waste public funds like this and bring khadi into disrepute. I am making this appeal, because people have been criticising those of us who still believe in khadi. Such criticisms naturally pain those of us who have intense love, faith and admiration for khadi inasmuch as it has been the instrument which was greatly responsible for the Independence that we have attained.

"There is one other matter on which I wish to say a few words. That is with regard to the exploitation of the mineral wealth of this State. Yesterday, the Hon. Minister was telling the House that there was no finance and private enterprise was not forthcoming. Then I said if the sub-soil resources were not tapped, the nation will deteriorate. Thereupon, the Hon. Chief Minister came up and said that the nation's resources would further deteriorate if we undertook this work when there was no finance. May I tell the Hon. Finance Minister, the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Industries Minister that one way of improving the financial position of this State is to tap the sub-soil resources? That is the only thing that those in authority must do in the present circumstances. You cannot improve your finances by simply talking on industries and industrial development. If you want to improve the real wealth of the country, and not the artificial wealth, you cannot do it by showing figures of deficit or

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surplus in budgets. The real wealth of the country can be improved only by tapping the sub-soil resources. Surely, a nation's prosperity will not deteriorate by undertaking such schemes as would promote the tapping of sub-soil resources. If they did not take up this work immediately and postponed the same to a future date then only the nation's prosperity would deteriorate. At present, we are obliged to import many things from foreign countries. Therefore, I appeal to the Government and to those who are interested in the prosperity of this country to strain every nerve of theirs to tap all the available sub-soil resources. Friends from the Rayalaseema have been saying in season and out of season that they have ample mineral wealth in their place which remains unexploited. They are right. It is a well-known fact that our Peninsula which belongs to the pre-Cambrian age is more than 40 crores of years old. Nowhere you have more mineral wealth than in these parts of the Peninsula. So, it is only a question of exploitation. The depth of the earth is something like 7,000 miles. Yet, we have gone only 28 miles below the crust and that too in another part of the world and not here in our country. Therefore, our Peninsula which is more than 40 crores of years old will surely give us a lot of mineral wealth if only we care to exploit it.

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"Let not the Government say that they have no finances, that private enterprise is not forthcoming and that, therefore, they will not do anything but sit tight on all the records and papers. If they do so, worms will eat away all the records in course of time. Things would be worm-eaten. I submit that the Government should take a more realistic view of the matter and take the industrialists, people with money and the zamindars to whom they are going to pay some money, into their confidence and devise a scheme by which we can tap successfully the sub-soil resources of the State.

"With these words, Sir, I support the Cut Motion."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply to some of the points raised by hon. Members in the course of the discussion yesterday and to-day. They have given us some points—some good food for our thought—with regard to cottage industries and khadi, with which I have something to do. I would like to divide the criticisms of hon. Members into two separate sections, i.e., those pertaining to khadi and the rest to cottage industries.

"Taking khadi first, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Pragada Kotaiah, suggested that khadi centres should be converted into co-operative societies and that Government should not take up the responsibility of running them but must give subsidies to the societies. As a matter of fact, the Government are not discouraging any co-operative societies being run at the khadi centres, that is, the khadi centres being run by co-operative societies. But, where there are khadi centres now run by the Government, co-operative societies could not be formed in view of the fact that they could not compete with other khadi centres. There is no objection to societies coming into existence."

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* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The Hon. Mr. Pattabhi Rama Rao said that the Government did not object to the formation of co-operative societies in areas attached to khadi centres. Kailasapatnam is a village attached to the Uratla centre and the weavers there approached the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies with the share capital necessary for the formation of a society. I myself had written to the Registrar and the Development Secretary to permit them to organize a society in that area and the reply we got from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was that no society could be formed in the Uratla centre.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is making a speech.”

* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ The Hon. the Minister says that the Government did not object to the formation of societies and I say the Government have objected to the formation of a co-operative society at the Uratla centre on the ground that no society should exist which deals with mill yarn.”

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ I stick to my original position. I am not speaking about mill yarn. I am speaking about khadi development. We have no objection to the spinning and weaving of khadi by co-operative societies. But if in the name of khadi, mill yarn is mixed with it and if it is called khadi, then I object. That is my object. My hon. Friend drew my attention to the fact that we are not allowing in the name of khadi development any co-operative societies to function and still call the whole scheme as one of development of khadi, a cottage industry. The idea of the Government is to keep pure khadi for sale to the public and not khadi mixed with mill yarn. That is not khadi. If there is private enterprise coming forward to run the khadi centres independently, the Government will certainly not stand in the way. We are anxious to produce pure and quality khadi and that is our main idea.

“ Mr. Viswanatham, Leader of the Opposition, has rightly pointed out that even after twenty or thirty years, if we are to produce the same old quality that we produced thirty years ago, there is no point in running these centres. I must say, Sir, that if there is any progress in these thirty years, it is the purity of khadi that has been maintained all through. We maintain the quality to the extent possible under the existing circumstances. After all, production of good khadi depends upon so many circumstances. It is not spinning and weaving alone. There must be a proper market also. There must be sufficient number of people to encourage this handspun and hand-woven cloth. If there is no other progress made, as was alleged by the Leader of the Opposition, it is probably because the mills have come to compete with khadi centres. But, all the same, proper care is being taken to see that no such clash actually takes place between the two interests and that more and better varieties of cloth are produced by the khadi centres.

“ Sir, it is with this view that the Government have formed a Khadi section separately to which, Mr. Viswanatham, rightly paid

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compliments. The Department is doing its best. It is trying to do its best, at any rate. We give special preference to the Khadi development scheme over other cottage industries schemes. Khadi development work receives the highest priority in the scheme of development of rural industries.

“Recently, Mr. Kotaiah and I toured some of the places where khadi work is going on and it was represented to me that the 1949 khadi rules stand in the way of progress at these centres. Recently we went into those rules and we are trying to relax some of them to see that the pace of development of khadi gets faster. We want that more people should take to this industry and improve the quality of khadi also without any restrictions whatsoever from the Government. We are looking into the rules and we shall try to do something to meet the public demand.

“There are a few other friends like Mr. Sambandam and Mr. Nallasivam who said that the expenditure on the Khadi scheme was a criminal waste and that the money might be utilised for the benefit of the weaving industry. I must humbly point out that that is their personal opinion only. I do not think that the expenditure is a waste. Probably the work done has not come up to the expectations of the hon. Members. Perhaps it is their feeling that the results achieved were not achieved as speedily as they should have been. The Government khadi scheme is based on the fact that handspinning and charka spinning will make a good cottage industry and will bring about simplicity in dress. Villages may not only become self-sufficient if this scheme succeeds but the rural population during the agricultural off-season may get themselves engaged in some useful employment.

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“The hon. Leader of the Opposition said that there was a loss of about 10 lakhs of rupees in this department. (Sri T. Viswanatham : Deficit.) I submit that the stocks are still there unsold due to the slump in the market and other difficulties. Even though there might have been a small deficit the stock is still there. The hon. Member, Mr. Seetharamiah, also said that there was a loss of about 9 lakhs under this scheme during the year 1951-52. As I have already said the stock is there and even if there is a small loss it is due to the slump in the market. When the market conditions improve we shall try to make up as much as possible by selling the stock.

“It has been generally agreed that this industry requires encouragement and should be taken care of. I can assure my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham, that we shall strive our very best with the limited resources at our disposal to improve the khadi scheme. If, however, at a later stage we find that in spite of our efforts we could not improve the industry we will confess it to the House.

“The hon. Leader of the Opposition suggested that we should try to effect some improvements to the charka by providing two or three spindles and run it with electric power so that we can increase the production of yarn.”

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SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" I would like to know the reaction of the Government to this suggestion. The Leader of the Opposition said that the charka could be worked with an electric motor."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I am coming to that. The hon. Leader of the Opposition said that if the charka is improved we can increase the outturn of yarn and also the quality of the yarn would be superior. We have absolutely no objection to try and encourage that type of charka. I might inform hon. Members in this connection that this suggestion was already discussed by the Advisory Board and we are trying to give special prizes for the invention of new and better types, not only of charka but also of small machinery used in other cottage industries. It is most welcome and such researches should be made to invent new models of charkas. I can only assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition that Government are equally anxious to improve the quality of khadi produced and supply pure khadi to the public.

" Now, coming to cottage industries in general, about 27 hon. Members took part in the discussion on the ' Industries ' Demand and some of them touched on cottage industries. They criticised that the cottage industries have not been developed as they ought to have been. To some extent I confess we could have shown better progress. Cottage industries being rural enterprises, people are slow in taking to them. And the conditions in the country, namely, the slump and other things, did not bring about such good progress as we expected. But the Government are trying their very best to improve the industry.

" One hon. Member suggested that tools and raw materials may be supplied. As a matter of fact, Government have set apart 5 lakhs of rupees to be spent on free supply of up-to-date tools to the artisans in various places. Under the village industries scheme improved and labour-saving tools and implements are freely distributed to artisans engaged in village industries. The Government have also appointed 13 demonstrators to give the artisans necessary training in the use of the tools. Raw materials estimated at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs are being supplied to the artisans through co-operative societies. One crore out of the Harijan Welfare Fund of 4 crores has been set apart for the development of cottage industries.

" An hon. Member from Malabar said that coir making and cashewnut factories should be opened in that district which would give employment to the people of that district. As was already mentioned by my Hon. Colleague there are two Coir Training Schools, one at Beypore and the other at Baruva and one Coir Demonstration Centre at Mogral in South Kanara district. The school at Beypore gives training to 40 students every year and the course extends over a period of two years. The coir school at Baruva gives training to fishermen and every year 30 candidates are admitted in the school. In the coir school at Mogral training

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in spinning of coir yarn on the charka is given. About 25 to 30 students are trained here. This school continues to do the good work done during the war period.

"As regards the cashewnut factory the Government will consider the suggestion. I can assure the House that if facilities are there and funds are available we shall certainly look into the question of establishing a factory.

"The hon. Member, Mr. Latchanna, said that Government are not taking interest in the development of cottage industries. He further said that much attention was not paid to the Srikakulam district even though there was an industry existing. As I have already said there is a coir school at Baruva wherein people are trained every year in batches in the coir industry. Government will try their very best to give some aid if private persons come forward with capital to start this industry.

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"The hon. Member, Mr. Subba Reddi, said that cottage industries such as slate making, blanket and cumby weaving should be encouraged by Government. I might inform the House that Government have constituted Advisory Boards for selecting cottage industries suitable for various districts with a view to improve the economic condition of people in those places. Woollen cumby and blanket weaving are the industries that have been selected for Bellary district. The hon. Member, Mr. N. Mahalingam, said that the Government should open research stations and that they should prohibit centralized production in the field of cottage industries like hand-pounding, oil-pressing, and that electricity should be supplied to the villages, etc. I wish to say, Sir, the Government also are thinking in that line and recently they have sanctioned the establishment of a research station which will be located at Madras and which will give training in about 15 cottage industries like carpentry, blacksmithy, etc. We are trying our best to develop cottage industries. There is no force in the argument of the hon. Member when he said that there should be further decentralization because cottage industries and centralization are contradiction in terms. Extension of electric supply is being done on a top priority basis under the intensive rural electrification schemes and it has always been considered as the chief item in the development of cottage industries.

"The hon. Member, Mr. K. R. Nallasivam, said that the dyeing and ginning industry should be revived and that oil-pressing should be extended as a cottage industry so as to provide work for the agriculturists. The Government are fully aware of the fact and with a view to ensure a speedy revival of cottage industries, the Government have opened a training centre at Avanashi as an experimental measure and we are watching the progress. In the matter of coir schools, as I have already mentioned, Government have opened two training schools, one at Beypore and the other at Baruva and a number of students are being trained there. Four Flaying and Tanning Demonstration parties have been sanctioned, one for Northern Circars, one for Tamil districts, one for Ceded districts and one for other areas. They demonstrate to the village

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tanners the correct method of flaying, curing and processing hides and skins and also impart instruction in the manufacture of leather goods. The Ceramic Centre at Rajahmundry provides training in improved methods of production of glazed earthenware.

“ Sir M. Visweswarayya's industrialization scheme has been sanctioned as an experimental measure in two taluks in each of the two districts of Nellore and Tiruchirappalli. Two officers of the grade of District Industries Officer have been sanctioned and sent to Mysore to gain a first-hand knowledge of the working of the scheme that is being implemented there under the personal guidance of Sir M. Visweswarayya himself. This scheme provides for development of cottage industries in a group of villages having a total population of 10,000 to 20,000. If this experimental measure were to prove a success, we will extend this scheme to other areas.

“ The financial resources of almost every cottage industry being slender, the need for financial assistance has long been realized. Statutory provision has been made in the Madras State Aid to Industries Act and the Director of Industries and Commerce has been empowered to grant a loan or subsidy not exceeding Rs. 500 to those who desire to start or carry on a cottage industry which has an important bearing on the development of the country. It has been pointed out that the Director of Industries and Commerce should be in a position to run the cottage industries as in Uttar Pradesh. The question is still under consideration.

“ Sir, I have tried to reply to all the points raised by hon. Members. I wish they had given me more constructive criticisms. All the same, all their suggestions will be looked into. Subject to the availability of financial resources, we shall certainly try our best to improve the cottage industries. And I assure the House that there would be no slackening on our part and with a sincerity of heart and purpose I hope to be able to show some progress at next year's budget session. With these few words, Sir, I request the hon. Member, Mr. C. V. K. Rao, to withdraw the cut motion and the House to pass the Demand.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, though I moved the Demand for Industries including cottage industries, my Colleague, the Hon. Sri Pattabhi Rama Rao, has given a categorical reply to many of the points raised by the hon. Members in respect of khadi development and other cottage industries. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the major industries and the policy in regard to yarn and textiles.

“ As many as 27 hon. Members have taken part in this debate and have given us very many valuable suggestions. I should take this opportunity of thanking them all for their good suggestions. The hon. Gentleman, Mr. C. V. K. Rao, when he moved his cut motion accused me of making a speech which looked like one that was made 20 years ago and the Demand that I presented was similar in many respects to the budget that the British Government would have presented, and that, since the British have left

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this country, there has been no progress whatever in the industrialization of our country. I shall try my best to see if I could meet some of his arguments. Sir, in the course of his speech he produced some statistics with regard to national economy. I have been trying to find out wherefrom he got them. I have failed. I should therefore like the hon. Gentleman to give me a copy of the national economy statistics so that I could study it and give my reply on a future occasion."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"It is in the book published by the Madras Government itself, Madras Information Handbook with graphs, etc. I can give it to the Hon. Minister at the end of the debate."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I thank him for the information. I want to give a few figures to show how far industrialization has progressed in this State:—

		In the year 1952.
Joint Stock Companies (1944).	1,695	3,544
Oil Mills (1945)	349	1,192
Sugar factories (1945) ..	14	17
Cement factories (1945) ..	3	4
Textiles (1945)	67	75

To bring about this, the Government have extended State Aid to industries. In the year 1945 till the close of British administration, the total amount of loans sanctioned was Rs. 1,11,500 and from 1946 to 1952 the total amount of loans sanctioned is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1,00,91,720.

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"Since 1945 we have allotted 5,65,857 spindles. Sir, I submit that though our achievement is not very much, it can really be said that we have done something and I hope my friend, Mr. C. V. K. Rao, will agree that this Government have not been sleeping but have been doing something for the industrialization of our State.

"Many hon. Members have criticised us for our lack of policy. I can only say that the policy of this Government cannot be anything outside the policy of the Government of India. The Madras Government cannot therefore have any policy which does not work within the framework of the Constitution of India. According to their policy, the Planning Commission has directed that the resources of this Government are to be devoted primarily to Agriculture, Irrigation and Power and Social Services. It is therefore very necessary that expansion of industry should mainly depend upon private enterprise. Sir, I shall refer to the cost of starting an industry in our State. The figures are staggering. It gave me a flutter when I looked at them. Faced with slender financial resources, I think this is not the ripe moment to start any industry

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“ Some of my friends have criticised that foreign monopolists exploit our natural resources and dominate our industrial market. I shall bring to the notice of the House what our own Prime Minister of India has said at a meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India in the year 1949. He observed—

‘ Indian capital needs to be supplemented by foreign capital not only because our national savings will not be enough for the rapid development of the country on the scale we wish, but also because in many cases scientific, technical and industrial knowledge and capital equipment can best be secured along with foreign capital.’

I do not think that the Madras Government can explain their attitude towards foreign capital in better words than these. In all these things the Government of India and the State Government follow the same policy. As a matter of fact I know some of these foreign capitalists treat their labour quite decently. The employees are provided with medical and other attendant facilities. They have no reason to have any displeasure. I may mention in this connection that even in Russia, England and some European countries, they invited foreign capital in the initial stages for their industrial advancement. May be, that after we have expanded considerably in the industrial line and our men have learnt to handle the machinery, we can say good-bye to them and say that they have no business hereafter to remain on our soil. After all, as I have observed earlier, these foreign capitalists are treating their labour quite comfortably and labour has absolutely no reason to complain.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ I want to ask the Hon. Minister whether we want foreign capital placed at our doors and we run the industry with our own men or do we invite foreign capitalists to exploit us.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ For the starting of new industries the policy which we have been hitherto pursuing will continue to stand. So far as industries that exist in this country go, it will take some time for us to effect a change. Therefore, I would request my friends to have some patience. (Hear, hear.)

“ Many friends coming from different parts of our State have pleaded for every conceivable industry in their localities. Friends coming from sugarcane growing parts have pleaded for a sugar factory, those from the groundnut area, for a Vanaspati factory, those from the bamboo-growing area, for a paper mill, and those from places wherein limestone is found in abundance for a cement factory. Friends like Mr. Pragada Kotiah coming from places wherein common-salt is prevalent, have requested the Government to start a soda-ash factory. Of course, our State would have advanced industrially very much if we are endowed with sufficient finances to start these industries. Let me give the staggering figures for the starting of each factory.

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Name of factory.	Cost involved.
	RS.
Vanaspatti	30 to 40 lakhs.
Sugar	30 to 50 lakhs.
Paper	50 to 60 lakhs.
Cement	1 crore.
Soda-ash	2 crores.
Pig-iron	50 crores.

How hopelessly bad are we in not being in a position to start these factories! My friend the hon. Leader of the Opposition was referring to our mineral resources. I have always felt that I should have been a Minister for Industries not in Madras State but in a country like America when I will have ample dollars at my disposal to order the starting of any industry and important mining concerns. Most unfortunately we lack the necessary finances to start these factories, which I would have very much wished to start, had I the requisite capital."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHY :—" The Hon. Minister for Industries seems to be worried over finding the necessary finances for capital works. May I tell him that the total amount of profits exported from this country by foreign concerns is to the tune of Rs. 120 crores. Can we not divert some of these profits to our industrial expansion? "

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Opinions on how capital could be found to finance some of our capital works may vary with individuals. I therefore do not want to be dragged into any controversy with my hon. Friend Mr. Ramamurthy. So far as we are concerned, we shall leave it for a debate in future in this House.

" Sir, I was referring to the request made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition for the exploitation of our mineral resources and the starting of mining concerns. No doubt, it is a good suggestion. It is right that he has said so. For myself I sincerely wish that our mineral resources should be exploited to the full. But where are we? Are we having the necessary funds to start mining companies? I pray that the time should come soon when we could have the necessary funds for the same.

" Friends have complained about our Polytechnics. They have complained that a lot of students have been rejected by these institutions. The problem is not new, Sir. It happens in every State. We could admit students only according to the capacity of our technical institutions. Let me give the figures. During last year, as many as 3,082 students applied for seats in the Polytechnics. Out of them 1,241 students were selected. This year the number of applicants totals 2,385. So far we have selected 1,056 candidates and a few more are likely to be selected shortly. Those who have been rejected are those who do not possess the

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requisite qualifications in engineering or the knowledge expected of them in mathematics. I am of the view that our Polytechnics have done well on the whole. The Government are considering seriously the question of increasing the strength of these Polytechnics and extending the courses of study in civil and mechanical engineering.

"I shall now come to the question of our handloom industry."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"In view of the inconveniences caused to the students in Andhra Desiya Kalamandir, will the Government consider the desirability of taking over that institution?"

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Because that institution was under private management, I did not refer to it. Now that the hon. Member has asked for information let me reveal that this Andhra Desiya Kalamandir was advised by the Government to conform their syllabuses to those prescribed in Government Polytechnics. But the private management chose to adopt their own courses of study. This is one particular case wherein private managements have mismanaged resulting in consequent sufferings for the students. But I have come to the rescue of the students. I have given an assurance to the students that those who are qualified will be taken into the first-year course. I am not making any remarks against anybody. I am only saying that the Government have done their best in the matter and have not kept silent over it.

"I am afraid that this is not the occasion for me to give a 1 p.m. categorical reply to my Friend, Sri Venkateswarlu, as the matter has got to be examined separately and its financial implications have got to be worked out. If the authorities of the school do put up such a proposal, we shall certainly see what can be done.

"I must congratulate my hon. Friends, Sri Kotaiah, and Sri Arunachalam, for the very excellent suggestions that they have made in respect of yarn and handloom cloth. It is very fortunate that we have two experts whose experience and knowledge of the industry must be respected by all including the Minister. I have just now taken over this portfolio, but Mr. Kotaiah and Sri Arunachalam have spent a lifetime upon it and have been Members of a Legislature for years together, but still I am surprised they put so much blame on the Central Government and on the State Government. Knowing as they do that we are working within the framework of the existing Constitution and knowing as they do being members of the Provincial Handloom Committee, that the Government of India control the mechanism connected with this industry, I was rather surprised that they should have made a speech on the floor of the House creating the impression that the Madras Government and the Madras Ministry have got so many things to offer to the weavers but are not offering them, and that having every right to protest to the Government of India, they have not protested. Friends must remember that the Central

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Government have got powers over the mills and their production with regard to the counts and quantity of yarn and also price fixation which is subject to quarterly revision by the Textile Commissioner who does it with the help of the Central Cotton Committee and the Tariff Board. My hon. Friend, Sri Arunachalam, referred to the fact that the price of 26s has suddenly gone up. He will remember that after 1948, yarn was arranged in groups of five and 20s to 25s formed one group and 26s to 30s formed another group and in this arrangement the difference in price has been even to the extent of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, which is inevitable in the matter of this grouping of various counts. I can assure hon. Members that the State Government have protested against the increased price and that they will continue to protest as long as it lies in their power. Friends have also suggested that we should ask the Government of India to ask our mills to spin the counts that we wanted. We have taken up this question and it was only the other day we had a conference with the Under Secretary to the Government of India and the Assistant Textile Commissioner and they have asked for statistics regarding the total quantity of yarn that may be necessary and I am hoping that in the near future, we shall be getting a favourable answer. At the Centre, luckily for us, we have as the Minister, Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, who, I think, has got sympathy for the Madras State and my Friends must admit that the mills at Ahmedabad have got a pull with the Central Government which is beyond our powers. Regarding one-third of the Indian cotton yarn, my friends are asking why that should not be stopped. My information was that two months ago this one-third cotton was not lifted but now there is demand. Instead of allowing them to lapse, the Government thought that they might advise that the mills might sell one-third of their cotton yarn to people of their own choice. Now, unfortunately the prices have gone up and there is some difficulty. Sri Kotaiah was giving evidence to show that the Madras Government had taken up the matter with the Central Government that this one-third quota should be removed and I hope they will agree.

“ Sri Kotaiah made out a point that in the distribution of yarn the quantity given to the composite mills must be reduced before the weavers are given their quota. This again I should tell him is a matter for the Central Government and I can only say that if this advice is followed, there will be less of production of mill cloth. Then, Sir, the increase in the price of yarn is also a matter for the Central Government to consider and the Government have addressed the Government of India to revise the price of yarn with reference to the reigning price of cotton. I assure hon. Members that we shall do our very best. My hon. Friend, Sri Ramamurthy, was asking why a Committee should not be appointed to work out the actual fundamental basic price of yarn so that we can impress upon the Government of India the necessity to lower the price of yarn. He also pointed out that there was enormous difference between the production costs and the price charged by them. It is, I submit, Sir, a very good suggestion which has got to be considered and I can assure him that it shall be considered.

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“ With regard to the handloom industry, I should here again thank Messrs. Kotaiah and Arunachalam for their very valuable suggestions and my thanks are also due to Sri Nagabhushanam and others. They asked why we should not advance a crore of rupees to the Society as loan. I am not sure if the Society has asked for it, not that I am assuring them that in case they come up with such a request, it will be given; but if they do, I shall have to look into the matter as it is a matter concerning finance. I am sure even if the Government want to give that assistance to the Society, the Co-operative Society can have it from its own financing banks.

“ Sri Arunachalam pointed out that in some places the wages were below those fixed by the Government. I have not heard of any such complaints but if the hon. Member will bring specific instances to my notice, I shall certainly look into the matter. My Friend also suggested that the Government must buy all the unsold cloth. It is, I submit, Sir, a costly process and I am afraid that a lot of money will be involved in the matter.”

Sri Pragada Kotaiah rose from his seat.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Hon. Minister is not yielding.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am sorry I cannot yield unless it is a point of order that is going to be raised.

“ It is a very costly process to buy up all the existing cloth and I am afraid if you undertake that responsibility, the State finances will not be sufficient”

* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ On a point of order, Sir. The Hon. Minister was telling the House, Sir, that the handloom weavers wanted the Government to purchase the entire accumulated stock of cloth with the primary societies. The primary societies never wanted it, nor did the handloom weavers want it, but they wanted financial assistance. Now the Hon. Minister says that they can approach the financing banks. Let me tell him, Sir, that we have approached them and we could not. . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is not a point of order.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I was only trying to explain the views put forward by member after member in this House that the unsold cloth should be taken over by the Government and I was only saying that our finances are not sufficient for the purpose. I am afraid that even if Sri Chintaman Deshmukh were to come to our help, it would not be sufficient. The scheme we are now trying is to be tried for three months and, therefore, let us wait and see. There will be time enough to consider these suggestions after the three months' period is over, if the Hon. the Finance Minister is able to spare a crore of rupees.

“ Friends talked about standardization and reservation. So far as standardization is concerned, the handloom weavers' society

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have got some sort of standardization. If what our Chief Minister wanted, namely, dhoties with border and coloured sarees are reserved, the problems of the handloom weavers would be solved for years and years to come and I can assure the House that we are taking up this matter with the Central Government and we shall see what can be done and if we fail, it shall not be for want of our efforts but for some other reasons beyond our control.

1-10
p.m.

" Sir, it has been suggested that we should have a separate department for the handloom industry. The Development Department looked into the matter and found that the amount of work now existing is not sufficient to warrant a separate department but they have, however, employed a separate Superintendent in the office of the Director of Controlled Commodities to be in charge. As for the necessity for a separate Minister, it is for my Chief Minister to decide and if he decides to hand this subject over to some other Minister, I shall only be very thankful.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Pragada Kotiah, criticized the working of the Textile Institute. I can only say that, having been a product of that institute, it rather surprises me to hear what Mr. Kotiah has to say about it. I believe, if Mr. Kotiah is what he is to-day, it is due to that institute. Sir, usually students are grateful to their *Alma Mater*, but Mr. Kotiah seems to be an exception. So far as my knowledge goes, the Textile Institute is doing good work and it trains boys in bleaching, dyeing, weaving, jacquard weaving, powerloom weaving and knitting. Of course, preference is given mostly to the sons of those who have been engaged in the trade. I have visited this institute informally. But, I am not such an expert and I would like to take Mr. Kotiah next time when I visit that Institute, so that we can look at the working of the Institute with an expert eye and decide the future of this Institute.

" Sir, some hon. Members wanted that we should split the Development Department and have a separate department for the handloom industry. At the present moment, the Development Department includes many more things outside my portfolio. The Development Department is a composite department consisting of at least 10 sections dealing with subjects like fisheries and so many other things, of which mine is only one.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Kotiah, suggested that the Government should decentralize mills. It is true that at the present moment all these mills are concentrated in the areas of Coimbatore, Ramana-thapuram, Madurai and portions of Tirunelveli. It is unfortunate that where capital is available, there the mills are started. Where capital is not available, the mills are also not there. Well, Sir, we have considered 10,000 spindles as an economic unit. Still, in response to requests, we have permitted two people to work on 1,000 spindles as an experiment. But, I am sorry to say, that one has now come forward to say that he is afraid that it would not work and has asked for concessions. I am only saying this because the less the number of spindles the more the danger of its not working economically. Therefore, it is a matter for investigation.

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“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Arunachalam, referred to two matters which are of very great importance. One is about the departmental order—which he showed to me—wherein people are not permitted to become members of the Primary Co-operative Weavers' Societies beyond a particular date. I am not questioning the correctness of his statement and I have seen the order. But there must be some confusion in the understanding of the position taken up by the Government. We suggested that everybody seeking relief must be admitted to the existing societies. The Government will make an advance at the rate of Rs. 25 a member. In the case of new societies formed, the Government have made only one condition, that either 50 per cent of the members will pay their capital in full or all of them should pay 50 per cent of the capital. I quite agree with Mr. Arunachalam that what I am saying appears to be different from what he is saying, but I can assure him that I will have the matter looked into.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Ratna Goundar, said that only 80 to 100 counts yarn are supplied in Karur where only low counts are wanted. I will look into the matter.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Gopalakrishna Reddi, complained that Nellore district has not been included in the scheme prepared to give relief to handloom weavers through co-operatives. I will look into this matter.

“ Now I come to the complaint that sufficient attention has not been paid to the development of industries in Rayalaseema in particular and Andhra in general. Sir, the Andhra Paper Mills is the only one of its kind in South India and it is in Rajahmundry. The Government have set up a Ceramic Factory at Gudur in the Nellore district. The Government have established three Polytechnics at Vuyyuru, Kakinada and Bellary. Industrial schools have also been attached to the Polytechnics at Kakinada and Vuyyuru. An Oil Technological Institute has also been set up at Anantapur. The Rayalaseema Development Board has recommended the establishment of paint and lithopone factories at Thimmancherla and Vempalle. The proposals are under the consideration of the Government. The Government have also sanctioned financial aid to the industrialists of Andhra Desa to the tune of Rs. 37 lakhs during the years 1946—52.

“ With regard to Rayalaseema, I have to state that under the post-war plan for the development of the cement industry, permission was given to set up a cement factory at Kurnool with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons. A capital of Rs. 1 crore was permitted to be used by the concern and the Government intended to take 51 per cent of the shares. But due to lack of public response, the promoter finally expressed his inability to proceed with the scheme and the permission accorded was revoked. Another industrialist then came forward to set up a cement factory at Kurnool. This Government have recommended the case to the Government of India and I hope that Kurnool will have a cement factory in the near future. One textile mill at Adoni has started production. There is a Polytechnic at Bellary. The Government have given financial aid to industries in Rayalaseema to the tune of

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Rs. 19 lakhs. The Government have also given financial assistance to the following four sugar factories in the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts :—

(1) The Vizagapatam Sugars and Refineries, Ltd., Anakapalle.

(2) The Etikoppaka Co-operative Agriculture and Industrial Society, Ltd., Etikoppaka.

(3) The Sri Rama Sugars and Industries, Ltd., Sithanagaram.

(4) Sri Rama Sugars and Industries, Ltd., Bobbili.

There is also a vanaspathi factory in the Srikakulam district, set up under the post-war plan, viz., the Vizagapatam Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., Bobbili. The Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 4,50,000 to the Visakhapatnam Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., Bobbili. The Government have permitted the Indian Chemicals and Fertilisers, Visakhapatnam, to put up a caustic soda factory at Visakhapatnam. Last but not the least—the Government can take pride over it—the Caltex Company, Ltd., investigated the possibilities of setting up an oil refinery plant at Visakhapatnam on the model of the Burina Shell plant at Bombay. Agreements to that effect are understood to have been made. After hearing all this, I hope my Andhra friends will not have much reason to complain. In fact, it should have been the other way, for my Tamil friends could have complained that enough attention is not given to Tamilnad. I am glad that they did not raise any regional issue on this question. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sambandam, raised that point and he did not pursue it further. Sir, as long as we work together, we should make no difference between Andhra and Tamil and especially in the allotment of money for the development of the State.

“ Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ari Gowder, referred to the losses sustained by the tea companies. I am not sure if Mr. Ari Gowder has got any interest in the tea companies. The people say that they make plenty of money. He also raised another point that the Minimum Wages Act must not be enforced in the tea estates. I may tell my hon. Friend that labourers not only want the implementation of this Act but also many more amenities.

“ My hon. Friend, Mr. Raju, referred to the tanning industry. It is a fact that thousands of workers are now without work because the tanneries have been closed down. What was the reason? There is a slump in the leather trade. Owing to the Korean war, people began to buy leather at whatever cost and accumulated large stocks of leather. Suddenly the slump has come and the tannery owners got panicky and they sold their leather at whatever price that was offered—from Rs. 60 to 70 it has come down to Rs. 20 to 30. What was the result? Banks refused to advance money and they have to close down their tanneries. They had exhausted all their money in this gamble on leather. This House is aware that I immediately called a conference of owners of tanneries and impressed upon them the necessity for opening the tanneries. While in some places, they have opened the tanneries, in other places, they have not opened them. I also impressed upon them that it is their

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primary duty to take back all the workers whom they had dismissed. In some places like Dindigul the tanneries are working. Of course, there are good and bad owners. Though the Government are not responsible I shall see that as far as possible discharged workers are taken in first before outsiders are admitted.

" There is the other demand of the tannery workers who want that a subsistence allowance should be given to them for the period for which they have no work. This seems to be reasonable but it is a matter for negotiation between workers and tannery owners as it involves finance. I cannot compel the owners to give effect to this proposal.

" Some hon. Members asked the Government to make the tannery owners open their tanneries. I must say, the High Court judgment is against us. We cannot force them to open their tanneries.

" Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Raju, wanted to hold auctions of hides and skins in India. We are thinking on those lines. We have appointed a committee of seven of the biggest tannery owners in this State. We are working out a scheme by which these auctions will be held in India. If that is done our tanneries will get more benefit. So, Sir, that is the way in which this Government is working. It may take some months before practical results are got.

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" Then, my friend was referring to the beedi industry. There are about 90,000 persons employed in it. Owing to the persistent agitation of the labour leaders to improve the condition of the persons working in that industry, a clever attempt was made by the beedi factory owners to defeat their purpose. They opened several branches and put them under the head of a manager in each place. To-day there are 2,900 managers in this State. The manager employs the labour under him. The managers are advanced money by the beedi factory owners. The managers pay the labourers under them. The managers have no money of their own. So, if any strike takes place the managers as well as the labourers under them will be thrown out of work and neither the Industrial Tribunal Award nor the Minimum Wages Act can be enforced there. Still Government are looking into the matter to see whether anything can be done to improve the lot of the labourers there.

" My Friend, Mr. C. V. K. Rao, made allegations about the condition of workers in the Andhra Paper Mills and in other industries. I do not know where he got that information. I may inform him that the relations between the Government and their labour are very cordial. I hope it will continue to be cordial, and there will be no occasion to say that it is not so.

" Then, Sir, some friends have laid the charge that Government commercial concerns are working at a loss. I refute that allegation. It is wrong. I shall give the House an idea of the profits earned by the several commercial concerns. The Andhra Paper Mills has earned a profit of Rs. 1.68 lakhs; the Kerala Soap Factory has earned a profit of Rs. 48,868; the Ceramic Factory has made a

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profit of Rs. 4,065; and the Silk Factory has made a profit of Rs. 2,817. These are the profits for the last year. The profit earned by the Government Industrial Engineering Workshop in 1950-51 is Rs. 75,222. Regarding the Vanaspathi Factory, this Government was not responsible for the starting of that concern. It was started on the assumption that the bye-products of the industry may be utilized for soap-making. It is true that Rs. 43 lakhs have been sunk without committing oneself as to whether hydrogenation is good or bad. The matter has been investigated by Government whether we should proceed with it, or whether we should sell the machinery and all that, or whether we should hand it over to some private enterprise. It is unfortunate that that factory should be started in an area where there is no groundnut grown. (Laughter.) The machinery is ready. I submit it is an unfortunate thing. I do not blame anybody. Government will see how the mistake can be set right.

“ Sir, Mr. Adityan spoke about the lignite deposits and enquired about the prospects of that fuel. Sir, expert opinion is unanimous about its potentialities. Government will continue to carry on the operations now undertaken. I can only say the plant and machinery for that is very costly. Merely for the digging of the well to investigate the scheme, i.e., to get rid of the double-air friction, so that the well may be got in proper form, it is going to cost Government 79 lakhs of rupees. In this the Government of India have given us the loan of the machinery, which will cost Rs. 20 lakhs. Sir, as our financial resources are now slender, I am afraid, we cannot do our best in the matter. I think the same hon. Member asked about the handing over of this business to an American company. There are American engineers now employed in that work. It was asked whether that company had any interest in working the scheme. When investigations are completed it is then time for us to think about the future of the scheme, whether we should hand it over to other persons outside India to work it, or whether we have enough capital in our country to take up the scheme ourselves. Sir, I think I have made out a case to show how under difficult circumstances the Industries Department is doing its job. So, may I, in all humility, ask Mr. C. V. K. Rao to withdraw his cut motion? ”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Sir, I rise on a point of information. May I ask the Hon. Minister why the amount under the State Aid to Industries Act this year has been reduced. The Hon. Minister has not explained it.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, this question was raised by some other hon. Member. Sir, in reducing the amount this year, we have not shirked our responsibility towards nascent industries. We have started an Industrial Finance Corporation, whose duty it is to advance money for such concerns. So, we thought, ‘ Let us delegate our function to that body. Let us not compete in the field of assisting major industries. Let us confine ourselves to helping small industries.’ That is why, Sir, the amount under State Aid to Industries Act has been reduced this year.”

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ What about the handloom weavers in Malabar? ”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ With regard to the handloom weavers of Malabar, we wrote to the Collector about it. He has replied that the Registrar's scheme will not be applicable to Malabar. We wrote to him that we were asking two Deputy Registrars to go to the place and see whether these factories may be converted into co-operative societies or made to work under the direction of the Collector of the district. Before that letter reached the Collector, the Collector has written to us saying that some agreement has been entered into between the factories and the workers. I have no idea of what the details are. But the Collector writes that he has every hope the agreement now arrived at will be worked and the difficulties of the weavers will be got over.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—Sir, since this debate started nothing has happened to justify my withdrawing the cut motion. (Laughter.) So, I am not withdrawing my cut motion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I will put the cut motion of Sri C. V. K. Rao to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 2,03,46,800 under Demand XXI—Industries, be reduced by Rs. 100.’ ”

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding rupees 2,03,46,800 under Demand XXI—Industries.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(2) DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding rupees 1,49,10,400 under Demand XVII—Public Health.’ ”

“ The elementary requirements which have to be satisfied before an individual or a community can be healthy or happy are adequate food of the right quality, wholesome drinking water and a hygienic house in sanitary surroundings. These basic needs of life have so far not been provided for the mass of our people. Poverty, ignorance and disease go together in countries of low economic development like ours. Our primary problem is to break this vicious circle in order that we may reap the material benefits of our newly won political freedom.

“ The object of the Medical Department is to cure or alleviate disease by establishing well-equipped hospitals and dispensaries and